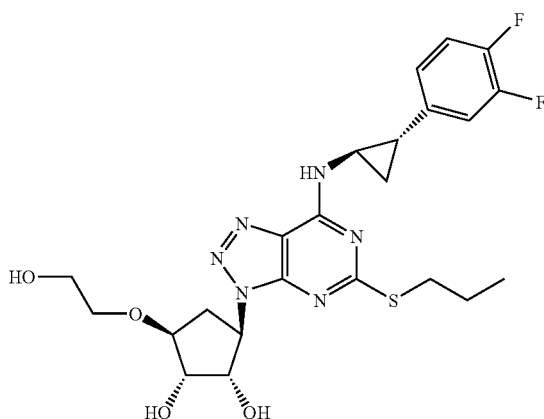


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Abbreviations	
THF	tetrahydrofuran
XRPD	X-ray Powder Diffraction
DSC	Differential scanning calorimetry

The invention claimed is:

1. A compound of formula (I):



selected from:

- a compound of formula (I) characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks of high intensity at 5.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 20.1° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 20.7° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 21.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 21.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ ;
- a compound of formula (I) characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks of high intensity at 5.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 13.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 18.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 22.7° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 24.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ ;
- a compound of formula (I) characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks of high intensity at 14.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 17.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 18.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 21.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 24.1° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ ; and
- a compound of formula (I) characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks of high intensity at 4.9° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 9.2° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 11.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 15.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 16.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ .

2. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 that exists in an anhydrous form.

3. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks at 5.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 8.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 9.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 13.9° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 15.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 20.1° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 20.7° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 21.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 21.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 26.2° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 27.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ .

4. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by a differential scanning calorimetry curve to have an onset of melting which is in the range 146-152° C.

5. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks at 5.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 6.8° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 10.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 13.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 14.9° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 18.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 19.2° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 22.7° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 24.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 27.1° (0.1°) 2 θ .

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6. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by a differential scanning calorimetry curve to have an onset of melting which is in the range of 136-139° C.

7. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks at 5.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 12.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 14.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 17.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 18.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 21.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 22.2° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 22.9° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 24.1° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 24.5° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ .

8. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by a differential scanning calorimetry curve to have an onset of melting which is in the range 127-132° C.

9. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks at 4.9° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 6.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 9.2° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 11.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 12.8° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 15.6° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 16.4° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 17.2° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 18.1° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ .

10. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 characterised by a differential scanning calorimetry curve to have an onset of melting which at approximately 139° C.

11. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1, comprising crystallizing a compound of formula (I) from a solvent selected from the group consisting of a lower alkyl acetate, a lower alkyl alcohol, an aliphatic hydrocarbon, an aromatic hydrocarbon, a dialkyl ether, a dialkyl ketone, acetonitrile, water, and a mixture thereof.

12. A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, ethyl acetate, iso-propanol, iso-octane, acetonitrile, water, and a mixture thereof.

13. A process as claimed in claim 12 wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of a mixture of methanol and water, ethanol, ethyl acetate, a mixture of ethanol and water, a mixture of iso-propanol and water, a mixture of ethyl acetate and iso-octane, and acetonitrile.

14. A process for the production of a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern containing specific peaks at 5.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 20.1° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 20.7° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$), 21.0° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) and 21.3° ($\pm 0.1^\circ$) 2 θ , comprising crystallizing the compound of formula (I) from a mixture of methanol and water.

15. A process as claimed in claim 14 which includes the step of using a seed.

16. A process according to claim 15 in which the seed is prepared by melting a compound of formula (I):

